

EXPIRATION DATE:  
**November 3, 2002**

PERMIT NO:  
**90-VP-151**

SHASTA COUNTY  
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
(Applicant)

IS HEREBY GRANTED A  
**TITLE V OPERATING PERMIT**  
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS NOTED

**TURBINE/COMPRESSOR STATION (SIC CODE 4922)**  
(Nature of Activity)

AT **1.6 MILES EAST OF BURNEY ON HIGHWAY 299, BURNEY, CA 96013**

DATE ISSUED: November 3, 1997

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_  
Air Pollution Control Officer

Pacific Gas & Electric Company  
Title V Operating Permit No. 90-VP-151  
November 3, 1997

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**EQUIPMENT LIST**

1 - 8,300 BHP NATURAL GAS FIRED GENERAL ELECTRIC, MODEL No. MS3002 TURBINE ENGINE, SERIAL No. 179280 (K-1)
1 - 12,500 BHP NATURAL GAS FIRED GENERAL ELECTRIC, MODEL No. LM 1500 TURBINE ENGINE, SERIAL No. 417186 (K-2)
1 - SOLVENT DEGREASING TANK (INSIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS SOURCE)

**Emission Limits and Standards**

1. No person shall discharge contaminants from any single source into the atmosphere in amounts greater than those designated below (unless governed by EPA New Source Performance Standard). All emissions are to be measured by methods approved for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). Any method approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is approved for use by the APCO:
  - a. **Combustion Particulate Matter<sup>1,2</sup>**.....0.15 gr/dscf
  - b. **Particulate Matter Less Than or Equal to 10 in Size<sup>1,2</sup>**.....0.10 gr/dscf
  - c. **All Other Particulate Matter<sup>1,2</sup>**.....0.15 gr/dscf
  - d. **Maximum Hourly Particulate Matter (E) as a Function of Process Weight (P<sub>t</sub>) in Tons Per Hour**

Where E = lbs/hr

$$E = 4.1 P_t^{.67}$$

- e. **Oxides of Sulfur (as SO<sub>2</sub>)**<sup>1,2,3</sup> .....300 ppm
- f. **Oxides of Nitrogen (as NO<sub>2</sub>)**<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> .....250 ppm
- g. **Opacity:**

Ringelmann #2 and/or 40% equivalent opacity pursuant to CHSC Section 41701

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Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup>Calculated at standard conditions: 70° F, one atmosphere, dry gas basis.

<sup>2</sup>When the emissions are generated by a combustion process, the gas volume shall be corrected to 12% CO<sub>2</sub> at standard temperature and pressure.

<sup>3</sup>The Air Pollution Control Officer may specify an appropriate correction and/or reporting factor depending upon the type of process involved

<sup>4</sup>Pursuant to footnote #3, the APCO has specified that the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limit be corrected to 15% O<sub>2</sub>, standard temperature and pressure for the turbines.

<sup>5</sup>The District interprets Rule 3:2 as not being applicable to internal combustion reciprocating engines.

[SCAQMD Rule 3:2, Specific Air Contaminants, 54 FR 14650, 4/12/89]

- 2. A person shall not discharge more than forty (40) pounds of photochemically reactive solvents into the atmosphere in any one day from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section a of Rule 3:4, for employing, applying, evaporating, or drying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 1:2, or material containing such solvent, unless all photochemically reactive solvents discharged from such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 percent overall **or** to not more than forty (40) pounds in any one day. The provisions of this condition shall not apply to:
  - a. The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides.

- b. The employment, application, evaporation, or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.
- c. The employment or application of polyester resins or acetone used in a fiberglass reinforced plastics operation.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical groups, i.e., the groups having the least allowable percent of the total of solvents.

No person shall discharge from any device, contrivance, or machine more than forty (40) pounds per day of any photochemically reactive substance other than those described above unless such discharge is controlled to reduce emissions by 85 percent. [SCAQMD Rule 3:4, Industrial Use of Organic Solvents, 49 FR 47491, 10/3/84]

- 3. No person shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission that would otherwise constitute a violation. [SCAQMD Rule 3:6, Circumvention, 42 FR 42223, 8/22/77]
- 4. The permittee shall obtain the approval of the APCO prior to using a halogenated solvent in the cold cleaning solvent degreaser. [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, MACT Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning Operations]
- 5. The permittee shall use only PUC regulated natural gas in all natural gas burning equipment. [SCAQMD Rule 5, Additional Procedures For Issuing Permits To Operate For Sources Subject To Title V Of The Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990]

## **Testing, Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

- 6. Emissions exceeding any of the limits established in this permit or the level of emissions for which a variance was granted, shall be immediately reported to the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO):
  - a. For scheduled maintenance of a permitted emission source, notice shall be provided to the APCO at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to shutdown, whether or not an emission exceedance is expected.
  - b. The emission source operator shall notify the APCO within four (4) hours of the occurrence of any excess emission and provide

information on the time, duration, cause, and extent of the excess emission. Upon the request of the APCO, a full, written report of each occurrence, including a statement of all known causes and the nature of the actions to be taken pursuant to the requirements of Rule 3:10 or Rule 5 shall be submitted to the District.

- c. Corrective action shall be taken immediately by the operator of the emission source to correct the conditions causing excessive emissions to reduce the frequency of the occurrence of such conditions. In no event shall equipment be operated in a manner that creates excessive emissions beyond the end of the work shift or twenty-four (24) hours, whichever occurs first.
- d. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to any action brought for non-compliance with technology-based emission limits if:
  - 1) The emission source operator can identify the cause(s) of the emergency
  - 2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated
  - 3) During the period of the emergency, the emission source operator took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of excess emission, and
  - 4) The emission source operator submitted notice of the emergency to the APCO in accordance with this condition.

(For the purposes of this condition, emergency shall be as defined in Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 70, Section 70.6(g); i.e. "any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency.")

Within two (2) working days of the emergency event, the permittee shall provide the District with a description of the emergency and any mitigating or corrective actions taken. Within two (2) weeks of an emergency event, the responsible official shall submit to the District a properly signed contemporaneous log or other relevant evidence that contains all the information for what constitutes an emergency (as described above in d.1-4 of this condition).

In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee has the burden of proof for establishing that an emergency occurred.

- e. An excess emission occurrence may not avoid enforcement action by

the APCO if the occurrence is caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

- f. Nothing expressed in this Condition shall be construed to limit enforcement authorities under the Federal Clean Air Act.
  - g. Excess emissions during start-up and shut-down shall be considered a violation (except as allowed by Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 60, Section 60.8(c)) if the owner or operator cannot demonstrate that the excess emissions are unavoidable when requested to do so by the APCO. The APCO may specify for a particular source the amount, time, duration, and under what circumstances excess emissions are allowed during start-up or shut-down. The owner or operator shall, to the extent practicable, operate the emission source and any associated air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with best practicable air pollution control practices to minimize emissions during start-up and shut-down. [SCAQMD Rule 3:10, Excess Emissions; SCAQMD Rule 5]
7. The permittee shall report any deviation from permit requirements in this Title V Operating Permit, other than emergency events, to the APCO via phone or Fax within 96 hours of the occurrence. A report using District approved forms, for each deviation from the permit requirement shall be prepared by the permittee if requested by the APCO within two (2) weeks after the initial detection of the deviation. Unless requested earlier by the APCO, these reports shall be submitted to the APCO as part of the permittee's semiannual monitoring report. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
8. The permittee shall submit a written monitoring report to the APCO every six months. The reporting periods shall be November 3 through May 2 and May 3 through and November 2. These reports shall be submitted within 45 days of the end of each reporting period. When no deviations have occurred for the reporting period, such information shall be stated in the report. The monitoring report shall include at a minimum:
- a. A report for each deviation from a permit requirement that occurred during the reporting period, including emergency events. All reports of a deviation from permit requirements shall include the probable cause of the deviation and any preventative or corrective action taken. The permittee shall use District approved forms to report each deviation from permit requirements.
  - b. Results from any emission testing done during the reporting

period

- c. A Certification Report form (Form 5-J1), which includes a written statement from the responsible official which certifies the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the report. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
- 9. The permittee shall submit compliance certification reports to the U.S. EPA and the APCO every twelve months. The report shall be submitted before the permit renewal date. The permittee shall use District approved forms for the compliance certification and shall also include a written statement from the responsible official which certifies the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the report. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
- 10. The permittee shall test for compliance of the NOx emission limit for the turbines, as specified in Condition No. 1, on an annual basis utilizing either CARB Method 100, CARB Method 20, USEPA Method 20 or a subsequent or approved alternative method. The permittee shall test for the NOx emission limit for all other emission sources as specified in Condition No. 1, upon the request of the APCO. If testing is conducted, the permittee shall conduct the test by methods approved for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). Any method approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is approved for use by the APCO. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
- 11. The permittee shall test for the particulate emissions limits specified in Condition No. 1 upon the request of the APCO. If testing is conducted, the permittee shall conduct the test in accordance with the methodologies contained in CARB Methods 1 through 5 or subsequent or approved alternative methods. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
- 12. The permittee shall test for the sulfur oxide limits specified in Condition No. 1 upon the request of the APCO. If testing is conducted, the permittee shall conduct the test in accordance with the methodology contained in CARB Method 20, USEPA Method 20, or subsequent or approved alternative method. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
- 13. The permittee shall test for the opacity emissions limits specified in Condition No. 1 upon the request of the APCO. If testing is conducted, the permittee shall conduct the test in accordance with the methodology contained in USEPA Method 9 or subsequent or approved alternative method, and the averaging times specified in Condition No. 1. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
- 14. The permittee shall maintain records of PUC natural gas usage. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
- 15. Records of all monitoring and support information shall include the

following: 1) date, place, and time of measurement or monitoring equipment maintenance activity; 2) operating conditions at the time of measurement or monitoring equipment maintenance activity; 3) date, place, name of company or entity that performed the measurement or monitoring equipment maintenance activity and the methods used; and 4) results of the measurement or monitoring equipment maintenance. All monitoring and support information shall be retained for at least five years from date of collection, measurement, report, or application. [SCAQMD Rule 5]

## STANDARD CONDITIONS

16. The permittee shall comply with all permit conditions of this Title V operating permit. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
17. The permit does not convey property rights or exclusive privilege of any sort. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
18. The non-compliance with any permit condition herein is grounds for Title V Operating Permit and District Permit to Operate termination, revocation, modification, enforcement action, or denial of permit renewal. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
19. This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause as determined by the District. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
20. It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
21. A pending permit action or notification of anticipated non-compliance does not stay any permit condition. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
22. Within a reasonable time period, the permittee shall furnish any information requested by the APCO, in writing, for the purpose of determining: (1) Compliance with the permit, or (2) Whether cause exists for a permit or enforcement action. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
23. Any person who is building, erecting, altering, or replacing any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, or multi-component system including same, portable or stationary and who is not exempt under Section 42310 of the *California Health and Safety Code*, the use obtain written authority for such construction from the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). [AQMD Rule 2:1A, Permits Required 54 FR 26381, 6/18/82]
24. Before any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, or



multi-component system including same, portable or stationary, not exempt under Section 42310, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants, may be operated or used, a written permit shall be obtained from the APCO. [AQMD Rule 2:1A]

25. Where an application for or issuance of a permit is pending or in the event of an emergency occurring as a result of an excusable malfunction of a device under permit, the APCO may authorize the operation of the article, machine, equipment, device, or other contrivance or multi-component system for which a permit is sought for periods of time not to exceed sixty (60) days each for the purpose of testing, experimentation, or obtaining necessary data for a permit or correcting a malfunction. No fee or application will be required for such authorization. [AQMD Rule 2:1A]
26. No person shall willfully deface, alter, forge, counterfeit, or falsify a Permit to Operate any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance. [SCAQMD Rule 2:21, Defacing Permit, 37 FR 19812, 9/22/72 (current Rule 2:24)]
27. A person who has been granted a Permit to Operate as described in Rule 2:1A.b. shall firmly affix such permit, an approved facsimile, or other approved identification bearing the permit number upon the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance is so constructed or operated that the Permit to Operate cannot be so placed, the Permit to Operate shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within 25 feet of the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises. [SCAQMD Rule 2:23, Posting of Permit to Operate, 54 FR 14650, 9/22/72]
28. a. All information, analyses, plans, or specifications that disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contaminants or other pollution that any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance will produce and that any air pollution control district or any other state or local agency or District requires any applicant to provide before such applicant builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, sells, rents, or uses such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, are public records.

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- b. All air or other pollution monitoring data, including data compiled from stationary sources, are public records.
- c. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision D, trade secrets are not public records under this section.

As used in this section, "trade secrets" may include (but are not limited to) any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information that:

- Is not patented,
  - Is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or a service having commercial value, **and**
  - Gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.
- d. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all air pollution emission data, including those emission data that constitute trade secrets as defined in subdivision c, are public records.

Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for the purposes of this subdivision, and data that constitute trade secrets and that are used to calculate emission data are not public records. [SCAQMD Rule 2:25, Public Records -- Trade Secrets, 42 FR 42223, 8/22/77]

- 29. Pursuant to District Rule 2:16, the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may revoke an existing Authority to Construct and/or Permit to Operate if the applicant and/or permittee violates the conditions of such permit as specified by the APCO. The APCO may reinstate the permit at such time as the applicant and/or permittee shows that the condition(s) previously violated are now being attained. Such showing shall not bar the APCO from pursuing any legal remedy with respect to any violation that resulted from the failure to meet any permit condition as specified by the APCO. [SCAQMD Rule 2:26, Revocation of Permit, 54 FR 14650, 4/12/89]
- 30. Each and every provision of Federal or State law or applicable Air Basin Plan now or hereinafter enacted or as amended that regulates the discharge of any air contaminants is incorporated here by reference.

Where such provisions conflict with local rules and regulations, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. [SCAQMD Rule 3:1, Applicability of State Laws, 42 FR 42223, 8/22/77]

31. The Regional Administrator of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, the APCO, or their authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be permitted to enter upon the premises:
  - a. To inspect the stationary source, including equipment, work practices, operations, and emission-related activity; and
  - b. To inspect and duplicate records required by this Permit to Operate; and
  - c. To sample substances or monitor emissions from the source or other parameters to assure compliance with the permit or applicable requirements. Monitoring of emissions can include source testing. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
32. The provisions of this Title V Operating Permit are severable, and, if any provision of this Permit is held invalid, the remainder of this Permit to Operate shall not be affected thereby. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
33. This Operating Permit shall become invalid five years from the date of issuance. PG&E shall apply for renewal of this permit no earlier than 6 months before the date of expiration. Upon submittal of a timely and complete renewal application, this Operating Permit shall remain in effect until the APCO issues or denies the renewal application. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
34. The permittee shall remit the Title V supplemental annual fee to the district in a timely basis. Failure to remit fees on a timely basis is grounds for forfeiture of this Operating Permit and the District Permit to Operate. Operation without a permit to operate subjects the source to potential enforcement action by the District and the U.S. EPA pursuant to section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act. [SCAQMD Rule 5]
35. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair or disposal of appliances using CFC's, HCFC's, or other ozone-depleting substances must be certified by an approved technician certification program. [40 CFR Part 82.161, Stratospheric Ozone Protection]
36. Persons opening appliances using CFC's, HCFC's or other ozone depleting substances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156. [40 CFR 82.156, Stratospheric Ozone Protection]

37. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances using CFC's, HCFC's or ozone-depleting substances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158. [40 CFR 82.158, Stratospheric Ozone Protection]